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General Summary of News.

ASIA.

Calcutta.—The Letter of our Correspondent ZENO, published in the Journal of yesterday, went into such length on the subject of the Theatrical Representation at Chowringhee on Friday Evening last, that we suspended our usual office, more particularly as if we had exercised the task of impartial criticism we might have gone perhaps all the length of Zeno in admiring the characters of Job Thornbury, and Dennis Brodgerdery, and paying our most unqualified tribute of admiration to the splendid efforts of Miss Williams, but we should not, we could not indeed have passed over with such mistaken lenity as even Zeno deprecates, the characters of Lord, Lady, and Frank Rochdale, and of Tom Shuffleton, than all of which we are prepared to say nothing could well be worse—and the best proof of this was that notwithstanding the merits of the Play,—for in this too we differ from ZENO,—and the very superior acting of the characters, whom we join him heart and hand in praising, there was a feeling of dullness, vacancy, inattention, yawning, fatigue, in short any thing but pleasure, throughout the House, before even three of the long Five Acts were over, and it would be either blindness not to perceive, or downright insincerity not to confess this.

The Farce of the *Spoiled Child* repaid it all, however;—Mrs. Cooke was perfection in her acting, and this was after all the only important part of her character, tho' its attractions would have being heightened by good singing, but no one rated her talents as an Actress the less on this account. It was impossible not to admire the fidelity of her conceptions, and the happy manner in which she gave them effect.

Tag the Author was inimitable, and in the "short hour that he fretted on the Stage" he did more than some Actors have effected in their whole lives. His amatory caresses were irresistibly fine; his command of his own countenance, and his power of exciting every muscle of the countenances of others, is beyond any thing we have ever witnessed in India, and we long impatiently to enjoy his appearance on the boards again.

We may add here, that *Othello*,—one feels refreshed by the sound,—*OTHELLO* is to be performed next. When we add to this, that the successful representative of Zanga is to fill this part, and that Iago, Cassio, Roderigo, and Brabantio, are in the best hands, we may expect that Pantomime and Low Farce will not triumph over the higher efforts of the Drama; but that the victory of good taste over barbarism, will be final and complete.

Fatal Duel.—As there are known to be various unfounded rumours abroad, relative to the circumstances attending the late Fatal Duel between Lieutenant A—— and Lieutenant E——, as advertised to in our Journal of the 26th ultimo, we are requested to state such of the particulars of the affair as may tend to remove impressions, highly unfavorable to the parties concerned, and more particularly to the character of the unfortunate individual who is removed beyond the power of repelling assertions unfounded in truth.

Confining our observations to what took place on the ground, we are enabled to state from unquestionable authority, that the overtures to reconciliation, which are reported to have been made there, were not even attempted; and that so far from one of the parties having offered to apologize, which it is said the other declined, no mention was made of such a step; the Friend of the Gentleman who fell was instructed by him to receive such an apology if offered, but not to sue for it. The first fire was exchanged without effect. At the second signal to fire, Lieut. A——'s pistol went off, but Lieutenant E——'s missed fire. Another pistol was given to him by his Friend for the third fire, and as Lieutenant A——'s shot took effect, Lieutenant E——'s fire was made almost in the act of falling.

Before the necessary assistance could be given to get the wounded party into a carriage, Lieutenant A—— expressed a hope that his antagonist, now no longer so, acquitted him of enmity, assuring him that he bore him none, and that whatever might have been his feelings, they were now sufficiently subdued, or sentiments to that effect, Lieutenant E—— was, however, in such extreme pain that he was

unable to utter a word, tho' there was no doubt in the minds of those who attended him that could he have spoken he would have answered in the affirmative, and not with an imprecation, as has been falsely asserted, and readily believed. The subsequent conduct of Lieutenant E—— between the period of his being wounded, and his death, was quite in unison with this feeling; as those who remained with him during those anxious and trying moments, bear ample testimony to his forgiveness of all his enemies, his resignation to his fate, and more particularly his unqualified expression of a sincere, perfect, and entire forgiveness of the hand which had been so unfortunate as to deprive him of life.

We have been induced to give publicity to these facts, in justice to the memory of a calumniated individual who is now removed beyond the power of pleading his own cause,—who may, as all human beings are liable to error, have suffered a high feeling of honor and delicacy to have carried him beyond the bounds which Religion, Morality, and Philosophical reflection might prescribe;—but who, in falling thus engaged in an appeal to arms, on a question which, whatever it might have been, was deemed by all the parties engaged in it at least of sufficient moment to justify such a step, has violated none of those laws which honor and the common feeling of society on the necessary existence of such a barrier among certain classes, has set up,—and which nothing but the universal sense of that society can destroy.

Mrs. and Mrs. Lacy's Concert.—The third Concert of these distinguished Professors, was held at the Town Hall, on Monday evening last, and furnished, as we augured, a higher intellectual Feast for the Lovers of Harmony, than had yet been presented on either of the preceding occasions. This progressive opening and display of their inexhaustible resources, is at once judicious, as it regards the permanence of their fame, and praise-worthy, as it is calculated to affect the pleasure of their audience. We were pleased with their first efforts,—still more gratified by their second,—and absolutely charmed by their third. If they thus go on stealing on our approbation by every subsequent step, the termination of their labours at the end of the season, will be almost welcome, in order to give us breathing-time to recover from the enchantment of sweet sounds, and prepare ourselves, by something of a more ordinary cast, for a renewal at some future period, of an enjoyment that really lifts one above this sublunary world, and makes us walk upon the clouds in the majesty of Handel, descend into the hidden depths of harmony with Mozart and Haydn, or float upon the wings of sportive Fancy with Curcio and Cimarosa.

The Concert on Monday Evening opened with the deservedly admired Overture to *Zaire*, by Winter. This masterly composition stands almost alone in respect of style and manner, and we know not of any one Piece which it may be said to resemble, or with which it can properly be compared.

The opening Adagio has all the rich grandeur, and scientific combinations of Beethoven and Mozart. The Flute Solo, in the sweet and plaintive melody of its minor modulations, has some resemblance to the subject of Handel's *Dead March in Saul*; but though not absolutely funereal, its moving melancholy and soothing softness prepares the mind for the most grave and solemn impressions, and would give to an attentive observer a perfect idea of the tone of mind under which our immortal Shakespeare composed some of his Scenes in the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, or Milton penned his *Il Penseroso*.

While the pauses of this divine harmony are still falling on the ear, like "moon light sleeping on a bank" or the "sweet south-wind o'er a bed of violets," the stirring animation of the Allegro begins. The conflict of contending sounds, for it really resembles it, always reminds us of that expressive sentence, "The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." Every instrument engaged, seems as if lost in hurried pursuit to overtake and out-run the other, till mounting higher and higher, in force, rapidity, and expression, they press on towards a climax to which every feeling of the hearer becomes bent, and like the movement of an immense crowd which cannot be impeded, or the rush of impetuous billows in a tempest, follow onward and onward still, till the moment of their bursting into foam, when all is one wild roar of turbulence, or what, as applied to Music, would be denominated "a crash of harmony."

We are aware that to feel and appreciate fully the grandeur and beauty of compositions like these, requires an acquaintance with the Science of Music; but we think that among those even who do not profess to value this attainment, there are few that would not admire and listen with delight to this magnificent combination of all that is deep and skilful in Art with all that is rich and beautiful in the harmony of simple Nature.

Knyvett's Glee of *The Boatie rows*, was infinitely better sung than the *Wandering Willie* of the last Concert, and appeared, to those best able to pronounce on the character of their national music, to be more chaste in its adherence to the original Air. It was thought by some to have been rather accelerated in time. The concord of the voices was, however, well linked and perfect, and the Glee on the whole, gave general satisfaction.

Mozart's *La ci darem la mano*, is one of the most pleasing of the many exquisite Airs of his *Don Giovanni*, and was listened to with high expectation, and deep and mute attention. The line of *Mi tremo un poco il cor*, was given with all the feeling and sentiment implied by the language, and so happily expressed by the Music; and Mrs. Lacy's voice seemed equal to any thing that either language or Music could express. The part in Duo—*Andiam andiam mio bene*, was however the most luxuriant in melody, and the delightful union of the two voices in this part gave forth sounds that the ravished ear might dwell upon for hours without satiety.

Mr. Kuhlau's *Concerto* on the Clarinetto Bassetto, was an admirable contrast to the one on the Violincello played by him at the last Concert. This instrument, which combines the mellow tones of the Clarinetto with the deeper notes of the Horn, must require great exertion to fill with effect; and the multiplicity of its keys, as well as the peculiarity of its construction, must add largely to the difficulty of playing on it. Formidable as these obstacles are, however, they were all surmounted by Mr. Kuhlau's skill; and the bold movement of the Subject, the old and popular Air of the Andante, and the gay and buoyant Rondo which followed each other, were all finely executed, and deservedly applauded.

Handel's Recitative, *Ye Sacred Priests*, led the mind amid groves, and shades, and sacred fanes, unstained by hecatombs or scenes of blood. Every note breathes holiness, every pause inspires devotion. Never, perhaps, since the genius of man led him to apply the power of Art to assist Religion with Music, has that been done so effectually as by this greatest of masters. The Sacred Service of the Roman Church by Pergolesi, is full of simple and pious feeling; the Creation of Haydn is grand and scientific; the Requiem of Mozart is sublime; but the character of holiness belongs to Handel only,—and there are some of his Songs, more particularly that of *Angels ever bright and fair*, which wrap the listener in the clouds of heaven, unfetter him from all that is earthly, and bear his soul aloft, not only to the regions of purer beings, but to absolute communion with their spirits. If there was one who could have heard unmoved, and undivested of every worldly feeling, the Air which Mrs. Lacy sang so impressively, he must indeed be of the number of those whom our immortal Bard designs as "dark as Erebus." The words

Farewell ye limpid springs and floods,
Ye flow'ry meads and mazy woods;
Farewell thou busy world, where reign
Short hours of joy and years of pain;
Brighter scenes I seek above
In the realms of peace and love.

were sung with so much of all that should characterize such heavenly breathings, that every sound was hushed, every eye was dim, every heart we are persuaded was filled with the presence of the

Divinity that stirs within us,
The Heaven itself that points out an hereafter
And intimates eternity to man.

The pause or interval between the close of this Hymn, and the martial pomp of Mozart's *Non piu andrai*, was hardly sufficient to allow the feelings that it had inspired to subside. It should have been made the last of an Act, or perhaps the last of all, since nothing could be deemed worthy to succeed it. The Song was sung by Mr. Lacy in his best manner. It was the only one that we heard throughout the evening in which the accompaniments of the Orchestra were desirable. They here added largely to the effect, without overpowering the voice, and in the lines.

Notte e giorno d'intorno girando
Delle belle turbando il riposo,

it was impossible not to march with the trumpet, and to join the exulting tribute of the Song

Alla Gloria Militar.

Cimarosa's beautiful Terzetto, *O! dolce e caro istante!* was sung much better than any of the Trios of the preceding Concerts. The third voice, which was before inaudible, appears to have gained either strength or confidence; perhaps the latter is only wanting. There is

still, however, much room for improvement; and under such masters, if the tone and quality exist, in however nascent a state, it must be brought out. We have already often spoken of Cimarosa and his compositions. He is deservedly a great favourite in Italy, and in every other country where the Music of that first of all Schools is prized. *O! dolce* is not one of his best, but it is nevertheless full of sweetness, and highly suited to the expression of the sentiments and feelings of one who sings

Oh! giorno di contento,
Oh! gran felicità.

The Second Act opened with Haydn's Grand Symphony of *La Reine de France*, which though inferior, at least in our estimation, to Winter's *Zaire*, is nevertheless worthy the hand of a great master, and being perhaps more suited to please all tastes, was listened to with more general, if not such intense, feelings of delight than the former.

Willis's Glee of *Merrily merrily goes the Bark*, followed this, and was in the first Stanza as light and bounding as the deer, the dolphin, and the Lake scenery it describes. The character of the second Stanza partook, also, as happily, of the long and measured tones of solemn and holy rites, and the whole produced a most impressive effect.

Curcio's Duo of *Care zittelle*, was, with the exception of Handel's Hymn, with which no accurate comparison could be instituted, by far the finest portion of the Evening's treasures;—it was like a brilliant cluster of diamonds among other precious stones, all jewels, and all valuable and beautiful ones if taken separately, but yielding only in comparative excellence to one that outvied them all,—a Rose of Sharon among the lilies of the valley,—super-eminently beautiful, and converting a charm into enchantment. We should be deemed romantic, or perhaps worse, if we were to attempt an analysis of all the exquisite passages with which this Duo abounds. But we would rather seek our refuge from the task, in the happy and unanswerable apology of the Epicurean Moore.

Oh! who, that has ever had rapture complete,
Would ask how we feel it, or why it is sweet;
How rays are confused, or how particles fly
Through the medium refin'd of a glance or a sigh!
Is there one, who but once would not rather have known it;
Than written with Harvey, whole volumes upon it?

To use the language of the Song, its whole strain, from the opening to the close, is so full of magic, that it may be safely said to

Fa un certo eff etto
Ch' egual non ha.

It is one of those Songs which we could listen to for ever, and desire to be excluded from all the world but those whose bosoms were our own. It must have been such a Song as this which induced the beautifully poetic wish

When lovely sounds about my ears
Like winds in Eden's tree-tops rise,
And make me, though my spirit hears,
For very luxury close my eyes,
Let none but friends be round about
Who love the soothing joy like me;
That so the charm be felt throughout.
And all be harmony.

And when we reach the close divine,
Then let the hand of her I love
Come with it's gentle palm on mine
As soft as snow or lighting dove;
And let, by stealth, that more than friend
Look sweetness in my opening eyes,
For only so such dreams should end.
Or wake in Paradise.

The feeling was so strong, and we hope too, so general, that beautiful as all felt and acknowledged it to be, it was followed only by a murmur of applause; and even those who would have given all the other pieces of the evening to have heard this again, hung on the closing strain of it in silence, without daring to disturb that feeling by the clamour of other sounds.

Madame Picard sang the pretty *Romance* of *La Duchesse de St. Len*, in succession to this, and notwithstanding the immense disadvantage of following such a Song, it gave pleasure. There was besides a sympathetic feeling called into active exercise on this occasion; and those who knew the embarrassment under which this Lady sat down to the Piano, from a feeling of the most commendable diffidence in singing alone after such a composition, such voices, and such an evident effect upon the audience as she had just witnessed, were delighted to find her in better voice and time than could be expected; and as the *Romance* was exceedingly well sung, the applause was really merited, and warmly bestowed.

The pathetic Scotch Air of *Donald*, was sung by Mrs. Lacy, with great simplicity, and appropriate expression; but the same observation was made here as had been done on the Glee of *The Boatie rows*, namely that the time was accelerated. It will be remembered that Moore has adopted this, in his Irish Melodies, in the Song, *I saw thy form in youthful prime*, and we know not whether the words of *Donald*, or those which Moore has given to the same Air, are most in character with the Music. In both there is a feeling of regret, of disappointment, and of melancholy; but though in Moore there is a higher strain of refinement, there is still in the beautiful Ballad of the original, a pathos in its appeal to simple feeling, that must deeply interest every heart; for we know that it is not to Scotch hearts alone that the admiration either of their Songs, their Music, or even their bleak mountain-haunts of Liberty, Truth, and Nature is confined.

This last Song, and the Terzetto of Mozart, was encored; but we have found ourselves writing, till the accumulated heaps of papers before us on less fascinating but to many no doubt more important subjects, tears us unwillingly away from an occupation on which we always enter *con amore*, and leaves us only a moment to express our hope that those delightful Entertainments will long flourish under the patronage and support of all that is noble, and excellent, and amiable, and virtuous, among us; for if any species of pure Entertainment can call forth the exercise of those qualities more than another, it is unquestionably Music.

Batavia.—We have received copies of the *Batavian Courant* to the end of August, from which the following articles have been translated for our columns.

On the 12th of August a singular Advertisement was issued under the authority of the Government, for enforcing the payment of ready money for burials of the dead, in consequence of large debts having been contracted in Batavia on this score. The Advertisement goes to state, that there being certain contractors or owners of graves who were largely indebted to the person called "The Burier of the Dead," the Government had issued its orders to enforce the payment of those debts, before they could ever again have any interments or burials made on their account, and fixing the 1st of September 1819, as the period from which no corpse is to be placed in its sepulchre without the charges of its interment being previously paid.

In the *Batavian Courant* of this date, is an article translated from the *Haarlem Gazette*, under date of Brussels March 17, 1819, which states that on the 14th of that month, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands had issued an order prohibiting on pain of confiscation of ship and cargo, the importation of any colonial produce into the Netherlands by ships under the Swedish flag, which is to be confined in its intercourse with Holland, to the carrying the mere produce of its own soil, and the manufactures of its own industry.

On the 24th of August the Anniversary of His Netherlands' Majestys Birth-day was celebrated at Batavia, with great pomp and solemnity, as well as gaiety and general joy. This happy day, says the Dutch Writer from whom our account is translated, was ushered in by a grand Parade of all the troops which were inspected by the Major General and Commandant, who at the same time received the congratulation of all the officers on the occasion.

In the evening the houses of the principal inhabitants and the whole Military Camps at Weltevreden were beautifully illuminated; the building of Harmony Society in particular surpassed all others in magnificence. Although more than 500 persons were invited to this house, the entertainment was conducted with an order and regularity which delighted every beholder. Every one joined with heartfelt pleasure in the celebration of this joyful Anniversary. In the course of the evening the health of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands was drank with loud shouts of enthusiasm, accompanied by the enlivening strains of a fine Military Band, after which the following toasts were given in succession:

His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange. The Queen. All the members of the Royal Family, and particularly His Royal Highness Prince Frederick. The representative of the King in Netherlands India. The Lands and Sea Forces of Netherlands India under the command of Major General Roch and Rear Admiral Walterbeck; success to their Arms. The Baroness Vander Capellen. Success to Agriculture, Commerce, Arts and Sciences. The Prosperity of the Island of Java and its Dependencies.

The Dutch Editor concludes his account of these festivities with the following remark: "Had this Presidency been so happy as to have been honored with the presence of His Excellency the Governor General, the brilliancy of this festival and the happiness of those who partook of its enjoyments, would have been undoubtedly much increased."

From the same Paper we obtain the following Extract from the Register of Transactions and Resolutions of the Secretary of State and

Governor General of Netherlands India, dated Sourabaya, the 19th of August 1819.

It is Resolved and Agreed,

First. To determine, and it is hereby determined, that in pursuance of the will of His Royal Highness Prince Frederick of Netherlands India, that an opportunity shall be given by the Government to the inhabitants of Netherlands India, and to the Sea and Land Forces there serving, of partaking in an easy manner of the support which in the mother country is afforded to the there established Society for the improvement of our impoverished countrymen, under the denomination of the Charitable Society; and that to that purpose, the following provisional arrangements shall take place:

A. There shall in Netherlands India be appointed a Chief Committee of the Charitable Society, and also the requisite number of Sub-Committees.

B. The Chief Committee shall reside at Batavia, and shall consist of two or more principal Civil Officers, viz. one Field Officer of the Land Forces, and one Chief Officer of the Colonial Marine. Some Clergymen of the Christian Community, and one or more individuals not in the service, all residing at the Presidency. One of the Members is to act as Secretary.

C. The Chief Committee is directly to exercise its functions in making known to the inhabitants of Netherlands India, by a proper Address, the nature of the Institution and the intentions of that Society, and to invite them to participate therein.

D. The Chief Committee shall for the same purpose enter into correspondence with all the local authorities in and without Java, and transmit to them a sufficient number of Subscription Tickets for the Community, as well as for the contributions; also receipts signed by the Committee, conforming as much as possible to the instructions received from the Netherlands respecting the same.

E. As soon as the number of Members of the above Society shall permit it, Resident Sub-committees shall be appointed in all the different Governments, by the respective first officers in authority at each place, which shall be presided over by the Governor and Residents in person, which Sub-committees shall be composed according to the instructions, which to that purpose shall be given by the Chief Committee.

F. Of these appointments, and in general of all the transactions of the Sub-committees, information shall regularly be given to the Chief Committee.

G. To enable the Chief Committee according to the intention of its establishment, to be in the best possible manner active in observing the most advantageous local situation for the charitable Society in Netherlands India, a copy shall be handed over to the Committee, written in the name of the above Society at home, by His Royal Highness, Prince Frederick of Netherlands to the Governor General, under date the 11th of September 1818, together with all papers belonging thereto.

The Sub-Committees shall pay the money collected in behalf of the above Society into the General Treasury at each place, and inform the Chief Committee of such payments.

I. The local receivers of the above collected money shall likewise forward an equal account thereof to the Chief Direction of Finances, and to the Accountant General's Office.

K. The Chief Committee shall as often as may be required, under a proposition to the Governor General for raising the several remitted sums from the General Treasury at Batavia, in order to remit the same to the Netherlands.

L. All letters written officially by the Chief Committee and Sub-Committees about affairs concerning the above Society, shall be exempt from postage.

M. All papers of the Chief Committee shall be printed gratis at the Government Press, and the requisite stationery shall, if demanded, be issued by order of the Chief Direction of Finances, from the Government Godown without payment.

N. The respective Governors and Residents likewise are directed to furnish the requisite stationery for the use of the Sub-Committees from the Government Godown. Secondly. To request and Commission as Members of the Chief Committee of the Charitable Society in Netherlands India, as hereby they are requested and commissioned, the following Gentlemen; viz.

J. A. Van Braam, Esq. Chairman,	The Rev. Mr. Roosda van Eysinga,
R. D'Ozy,	The Reverend Mr. Wedding,
Colonel Schenk,	AND
The Marine Captain Lamberger,	R. Prodiger Esq.

And the Reverend Mr. Roosda van Eysinga is hereby requested to accept the function of Secretary to that Charitable Committee.

J. C. BAUD,

Batavia, Aug. 28, 1819.

Secretary General.

Anticipated Public Meeting.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, I observe a great stir is making in your columns, to get up a Public Meeting of the Officers at the Presidency, to consider of the establishment of Lieutenant McNaghten's plan for a Military Fund, or rather to form such a plan from the hints contained in his Letter. It is distressing to observe that this desire to have a Meeting on the subject is chiefly confined to the Newspapers, and that in Society, the scheme is treated as visionary, and impracticable. I am very anxious to see another Public Meeting after the gratification I derived from witnessing that on the 22d of September, and I do hope, it may be brought about. Some of the objections which I hear urged to such a measure are erroneous, and arise from our limited experience in Public Meetings; for if their nature and advantages were properly understood, I do not think even the STAFF OFFICER who has opposed the scheme so stoutly would object to one being called. He attempts to prove that Mr. McNaghten's scheme is visionary and absurd. Many other Staff Officers say the same—that it cannot be carried into effect. So Mr. Ricardo and many others have said of Mr. Owen's plan: yet you observe there were Meetings and Speeches in June and July at the Freemason's Tavern, and Mr. Owen exhibited on the table a model of his "extensive poorhouse" with "the dormitories and schools," the public kitchen, "lecture and reading rooms," &c. So we might have a model exhibited upon the table at the Town Hall, of the "Seminary of the most respectable kind"—"to be hereafter established, for the education of the children of officers." This alone would attract people to the Meeting. Many persons object to it because it would lead to nothing, and could end in nothing practical. Such motives have not, however, prevented these Meetings being held in London about Mr. Owen's plan, a plan which for benevolence, use, and practicability may fairly be compared to the MILITARY FUND.*

I trust therefore that there will be a great Public Meeting after all, and in that hope I beg to suggest, through your useful Journal, some few hints for its arrangement. Many of these little matters were neglected at the Town Hall on the 22d of September, and compelled me to exclaim "they manage these things better in France." When I was at Paris last year I had opportunities of witnessing in how much better style the French get up Public Meetings, even with the short experience they have had in that line of spectacle, than the English. Every man who took advantage of the Peace to go over to Paris must have been struck with the effect produced at the Chamber of Deputies in a warm debate. The decorations, the costume, the rush to the tribune the squeezing and kicking, to get into it, give a character of importance to the whole. When I recollect this and think of our House of Commons where people come in, in all dresses, in great coats, in boots, and even in grey worsted stockings, and of the rude coughing by which a great orator like Alderman Waltham is sometimes silenced, I must lament exceedingly that at the Public Vestry Meeting they should have copied the English plan even in its deformities. But to particulars.

1. Instead of people getting up round a table, to speak where they cannot so well seen, a TRIBUNE is always provided for the orator in France. Any body who has seen the College disputations must be aware how much this improves the effect of a speech, and I have no doubt, that the Secretary to the College Council would "with his wonted humanity" permit one of these belonging to that Institution to be borrowed for this occasion. This should be placed on an elevated platform, and the occasional rush of the orators towards it would produce a very fine appearance. 2. The audience should be properly arranged around the hall, and not crowded about a table, some sitting upon it, and some standing upon chairs; proper benches should be provided for the Managers of the Widow's Fund and of the Orphan Fund who would no doubt attend in a body with their Secretaries and Treasurers. 3d. Much attention is paid in Paris to costume on these occasions, and the present Meeting would be very felicitous in that respect from the richness and variety of the different staff uniforms. The front row in particular, which is the most imposing, should be well filled with Sub-assistant Commissary Generals and Aid-de-Camps. 4. The upper room at the Town Hall should be preferred to the Marble Hall; and, besides other advantages, the Music Gallery should be appropriated to receive Ladies. The tickets for this should be distributed solely by the orators to their fair friends and the fine effect of their plaudits at the pathetic and eloquent passages to which the subject would naturally give occasion may be easily imagined! In the Chamber of Deputies, they are some-

* Why, Sir! they are better informed on the nature of Public Meetings in Africa than we seem to be here. Any body who reads Mr. Bowditch's Quarto will observe that whenever a proposal is made, a *palaver* is always summoned, where many long speeches are made and generally nothing is concluded or determined upon. The proposed Meeting here may be considered as of the nature of a PALAVER.

times admitted into the body of the hall, but this is objectionable. 5. The business of the day will be opened of course by Mr. McNaghten himself, but all orators for or against the Fund, should be invited to inscribe their names in a *livrette* which Mr. Gunter should keep and give to the Chairman when one had been elected. It would be still better if a select Committee could meet previously to draw up a short Programme of the proceedings and assign their places in the Debate to the different orators. Then every one would know to whom he was expected to reply, and by a little friendly communication might know enough of the previous Speech to prepare some good *impromptus, faits à loisir*, which somehow are always the cleverest.

It is a misfortune in this case that some of the most celebrated Speakers in Calcutta are not Military men, but that might be remedied. They would attend of course as audience, and during the day they might be requested by their *partial friends* to deliver their sentiments, and thus address the Meeting by surprise, with all the effect of an *extempore harangue*.

After all this has been done, Mr. Editor, still much depends upon a luminous and full report of the proceedings. For this purpose shorthand writers should be procured if possible; nothing less will content the Army, who are looking full of anxiety to Calcutta to learn the result, and are eager for the minutest details of so important a Debate.

I trust these suggestions will meet with attention in the proper quarter. There appears little chance of Mr. M's benevolent intentions being carried into effect in this leaden age; the Army I fear will not be indebted to him for a new FUND, but we may easily be gratified by a very fine spectacle which Calcutta would owe chiefly to him, but partly to these humble hints from

November 25, 1819.

A TRAVELLER.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.]

At Madras, on the 1st ultimo, at St. John's Church, Masulipatam, by the Rev. W. Roy, Mr. Charles Barnett, Assistant Surveyor, to Miss Leonora Hudson.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 29th ultimo, the Lady of Captain Galloway, Agent for Gunpowder, of a Son.

On the 25th ultimo, at the house of the Honorable Sir F. Macnaghten, the Infant Son of David Hill, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, aged 1 year and 2 months.

At Vepery, on the 6th ultimo, Mrs. Charles Gordon, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 29th of October, Captain William Gray Smith, Free Mariner, late of the Brig Lion.

At Bombay, on the 25th of October, Captain Hutchinson, H. M.'s 17th Light Dragoons.

At Bombay, on the 27th of October, Quarter Master Johnston, H. M.'s 6th Regiment.

At Surat, on the 12th of October, the Lady of Captain Charles Whitehill, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Trichinopoly, on the 2d of October, the Lady of G. Phillips, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Masagon, on the 28th of October, in the prime of her life, and after a long and lingering illness, which she bore with a Christian fortitude, Mrs. Rosa Fernandes, youngest Daughter of the late Sir Miguel de Lima e Souza, leaving a disconsolate Husband, and a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances to lament and bewail her irreparable loss.

At Bombay, on the 27th of October, aged 15 months, Elizabeth, Daughter of James Henry Crawford, Esq.

In Camp at Bejapoor, on the 27th of October 1819, Lieutenant C. Wilkins Lewis of the 1st Regiment Cavalry.

At Calingapatam, on the 26th of October, Captain Edward Dalby, Master Attendant of that Port, having been resident forty years in India, and late of the country sea service.

In Camp at Satara, on the 24th of October, at the early age of 19 years and 3 months, Lieutenant Robert Cameron Cowan, of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment N. I., and Son of Hugh Cowan, Esq. of Ayr. In the death of this amiable young man, who fell a victim to the Cholera Morbus, his friends have sustained a very severe loss, and the service one of its most promising young Officers.

At Sindewarra, in the Nagpoor Territory, on the 17th of October, Captain W. T. Saunders, of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment N. I. The amiable disposition and affable manners of this brave and intelligent Officer gained him the love and esteem of all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and his loss is most deeply lamented by his brother officers.

At Cawnpore, on the 27th of September, after a severe and long protracted illness, which he bore with uncommon patience and resignation, Captain Alexander Lecky, of His Majesty's 21st Light Dragoons, aged 32. An officer whose urbanity of manners, and truly amiable disposition, conciliated the regard and esteem of all who had the happiness of knowing him, and whose early loss to society will be as long deplored as the remembrance of his many virtues will be cherished by his numerous friends and brother officers.

Madame Krudener.

The continental newspaper-writers—a wise and sagacious set of people, seem to have attached some degree of political importance to the character assumed by *Madame Krudener*, as a teacher of mystical theology. And the lady herself, if we are to judge by the tone of her followers, is not unwilling to afford an indirect testimony in favour of this supposition, at least so far as regards the obedience with which kings and princes are said to have listened to her exhortations.

How far the conduct of state affairs might or might not be benefited by entrusting them to the management of old women, or whether symptoms of such management may or may not have been occasionally discoverable in modern history, it is not for us to presume to inquire; yet we think that posterity will entertain reasonable doubts whether *Madame Krudener* had really any great share in negotiating "the holy alliance," that celebrated treaty which has terrified so many of our contemporaries in the belief that a new kind of "Caesarean Popery" is about to be instituted in the world.

This claim, however, is made on her behalf in a kind of demi-official article, inserted in the *Quotidienne*, and which occasioned the suppression of the number in which it appeared. The writer who is evidently high in the confidence of *Madame*, asserts that (*sans penser*) she suggested the idea of the compact in question to the allied sovereigns. —Many great events have been brought about by negotiators and statesmen, without their thinking anything at all of the consequences which would ensue from the parts which they were acting, and *Madame Krudener's* eulogist therefore feels that his qualifying parenthesis does not in the least detract from her substantial merits. He informs us, that she effected her intent, "not indeed by flattery but by the energetic discourses which she addressed to the monarchs." She was unwearied in her endeavours "to prove that the successes and victories of Bonaparte were the punishments with which Heaven thought fit to visit the old dynasties of Europe," as a "chastisement for involving themselves in warfare, merely to gratify their own ambition and love of power." Besides which, as the writer says, "the religious and moral influence of *Madame Krudener* has wrought wonders in the mind of a certain great personage."—This monarch, who in so many respects resembles both our *Henri Quatrième* and our *Louis le Grand*, was fettered by a *Gabrielle*, à la *Vallière*, but *Madame Krudener*, by the "unction" of her discourses, succeeded in extinguishing the fires which raged in the bosoms of the royal lover as well as of his mistress, and what is still more extraordinary, "she has been able to cause the most pure and virtuous friendship to succeed to this sinful passion. After this moral miracle, it would not have been difficult for *Madame Krudener* to have reigned triumphant in a certain powerful court, but she prefers proceeding on her pilgrimage through Switzerland and Swabia, defying the storms and dangers of the mountains, occupied only in teaching the doctrines of the Gospel to the crowds who follow her, but without entertaining any intention of becoming the foundress of a new sect."

We shall not trouble our readers by attempting to explain the innuendoes and allusions contained in the foregoing extract, but it must be remarked, that in delineating the character of *Madame Krudener*, her anonymous friend would have enabled us to appreciate it more justly, if he had added, that there was a time when this powerful advocate of the cause of virtue was full as willing as the charming *Gabrielle* herself to make a most grateful return to the love, not indeed of a sovereign, because no sovereign presented himself, but of any mortal man possessing decent pretensions to the favour of such a lady as the French are willing to designate by the soothing paraphrase of "*une ame sensible*." The words may be easily translated with the help of *Chambrault's Dictionary*. But our grandfathers (*let alone* our grandmothers) were used to call ladies of this genus by quite another name in plain English, and a very ugly name it was. We do not use such words now; because we have become almost as refined in our phraseology as the French.

Barbara Juliana, Baroness of *Krudener*, was born at Riga, in the year 1766, but she passed her youth at Paris, and at Strasburgh, where it is said that her talents excited universal admiration. The author of a biographical sketch†, from whence we collect our facts, praises her for "early piety and devotion," and he notices her steady resistance to the then prevailing infidelity of the French nation. He rests this assertion mainly upon an anecdote related by *Madame Krudener* "to one of my acquaintances."—The sum of the story so told by *Madame Krudener* is, that in consequence of an invitation to a ball—she once omitted to perform her usual devotions, a neglect for which she felt so much remorse, that her health suffered greatly from the poignancy of her feelings. At the age of sixteen, *Barbara Juliana* became the wife of *Baron von Krudener*, whom she accompanied to St. Petersburg, and afterwards to

Venice, the baron having received the honorable appointment of ambassador to the republic from the court of Russia. We have just heard of the sensitive feelings of the baroness, yet pious as she was, her "vicinity" (we translate the words of her biographer) was unable to withstand the temptations of the circles either of the northern or of the southern *Sybaris*, and, as the biographer says, "she was betrayed into innumerable indiscretions, which cast a shade over her youth; indiscretions of which she now always speaks with a warning voice of repentance." Easily yielding to those men who understood how to win her affections by their talents and accomplishments, the tranquillity of her domestic life was disturbed in a most melancholy manner, till at length these unfortunate occurrences occasioned a lasting separation between the baroness and her husband."

After this event she returned to Paris, where various adventures befel her; she appeared in the character of a wit, a beauty, and became the "centre of attraction of a numerous circle of men of talent." *Bernard de St Pierre* was a very intimate friend of *Madame Krudener*; "but *Garat*, the opera-singer, though wild and violent, possessed her heart."

It was during this brilliant residence at Paris, that *Madame Krudener* produced a singular novel, entitled, "*Valerie*,"—*Madame* is the heroine of her own romance. Young, lovely, and ethereal, she fascinates a protegee of the Count her husband, and *Gustave de Linar* at length pines away and dies in hopeless passion, which he never ventures to declare. The catastrophe is fictitious, for happily there is not the slightest reason to suppose, that any of her numerous admirers ever found it necessary to die in that way; but her feelings, and especially those which she entertained towards the worthy dull husband to whom she was linked, are strongly expressed; the Baron, for instance, is certainly not described *con amore* in the following family party.—

"Nous reconstruis le comte à l'entrée des lagunes, le vent s'étoit levé, et la barque commençoit à avoir un mouvement pénible. Je m'étonnois du calme de *Valérie*. Le comte avoit été enchanté de la trouver, et de la voir mieux portante, mais il nous dit qu'il avoit eu un courrier désagréable. Il paroissoit rêveur. J'avois déjà remarqué qu'alors la comtesse ne lui parloit jamais. Elle étoit assise à côté de moi; elle s'approcha de mon oreille et me dit. "Comme j'ai peur, c'est en vain que je tâche de m'agerrir pour plaire à mon mari; jamais je ne m'habituerai à l'eau. Elle prit en même temps ma main, et la mit sur son cœur. Voyez comme il batte, me dit elle. Hors de moi, défaillant, je ne lui repondis rien; mais je plaçai à mon tour sa main sur mon cœur, qui battoit avec violence. Dans ce moment une vague souleva fortement la barque; le vent souffloit avec impetuosité, et *Valérie* se précipita sur le sein de son mari. Oh! que je sentis bien alors tout mon néant, et tout ce que nous séparait! Le comte préoccupé des affaires publiques, ne s'occupa qu'un instant de *Valérie*: il la rassura, lui dit qu'elle étoit un enfant, et que de mémoire d'homme, il n'avoit pas péri de barque dans les lagunes. Et cependant elle étoit sur son sein, il respiroit son souffle, son cœur battait contre le sien, et il restait froid, froid comme une pierre! Cette idée me donna une sueur que je ne puis rendre. Quoi, me disois je, tandis que l'orage qui soulève mon sein menace de me détruire, qu'une seule des ces caresses je l'acheterois par tout mon sang, il ne sent pas son bonheur. Et toi, *Valérie*, un lien que tu formes dans l'imprévoyante enfance, un devoir dicté par tes parents, t'enchaîne et te ferme le ciel que l'amour sauroit créer pour toi! Ohi, *Valérie*, tu n'as encore rien connu, puisque tu ne connois que cet hymen que j'abhorre, que ce sentiment tiède, &c."—*Valérie*, vol. II. pp. 11.—14.

The enchanting portrait which *Madame Krudener* draws of her own graces, when exhibited in dancing the shaw-dances to the music of the English lord, is equally in character.

"Elle ceda aux instances; *Lord Mery* prit un violon; *Valérie* demanda son schale d'un mousselin bleu foncée; elle écarta ses cheveux de dessus son front; elle mit son schale sur sa tête; il descendit le long de ses tempes, de ses épaules, c'est *Valérie* qu'il faut voir; c'est elle qui à la fois décente, timide, noble, profondément sensible, trouble, entraîne, émeut, arrache les larmes, et fait palpiter le cœur, comme il palpite quand il est dominé par un grand ascendant; c'est elle qui possède cette grâce charmante qu'on ne peut s'apprendre mais que la nature a révélée en secret à quelques êtres supérieurs: elle n'est pas le résultat de l'art; elle a été apportée du ciel avec les vertus. Ceux qui n'ont vu que ce mécanisme difficile et étonnant à la vérité, cette grâce de convenance, ceux là dis je n'ont pas d'idée de la danse de *Valérie* tantôt comme *Niobe* elle arrachoit un cri, &c."—*Valérie*, vol. I. p. 107. 109.

In the preface to the "third edition" the novel is well puffed either by the bookseller or by the authoress herself. Its success was unexampled.

"Bien peu d'ouvrages ont été accueillis avec une bienveillance aussi générale que celle qu'on a témoignée à *Valérie*; tous les journaux en ont parlé; l'opinion, qui ordinairement ne se prononce que lentement, même pour les meilleurs ouvrages, paroit avoir été entraînée.

* *Valérie*, ou Lettres de *Gustave de Linar*, à *Ernest de G****.—Paris, 1804.

† This is not quite consistent with the Swiss accounts.

† Der Einsiedler ein Fragment von der Frau von *Krudener*. Herausgegeben mit einer Biographie dieser Merkwürdigen Frau befestigt von K. S. Leipzig 1812.

d'un commun accord; et le roman qui n'en est peut être pas un, comme l'a dit un de nos auteurs les plus célèbres, a emporté de suffrages unanimes, et il jouit d'un plus brillant succès."

We have given sufficient specimens of Madame's style. It will be readily allowed, that Valeria is an apt imitation of the German novels of the Wertherian cast. With all their truth and chastity of feeling, Madame Krudener takes credit to herself for having avoided "tout ce qui est reprehensible dans Werther." We shall not discuss her moral principles, which are somewhat ostentatiously announced. Some of the descriptive passages are ably written; but the chief merit of her two volumes in duodecimo, consists in their being records of that "vivacity" of temperament which at different periods of Madame Krudener's life has taken such opposite directions.

About the year 1815, Madame Krudener, whose "early piety" now regained its early ascendancy, entered upon her new vocation at Basle, where she gained many proselytes, yet she was suspected of being a political emissary, and the magistracy expelled her from the canton. Aran next became the scene of her labours. She preached and she prayed; one Monsieur Empeyias, a young Genevan minister, officiated as the minister of her conventicle, and some of her dogmas were more clearly announced. It was declared, that she could not fully approve of any of the existing sects of Christianity, but that her doctrines would be such as to be unobjectionable to all.

In the summer of 1816, she passed again through Basle but fearing the police, she established herself just beyond the frontier, in the territory of the Grand-Duchy of Baden. The crops had failed, and the poor were suffering greatly from dearth.—Madame Krudener distributed large sums to the necessitous, and the lower classes flocked to listen to her rhapsodies, in which the rich were censured with more zeal than charity; her conduct did not escape the vigilance of the police of his Highness the Grand Duke, and Madame was driven from the Grand-Duchy of Baden.

This treatment elicited an indignant epistle from Madame Krudener, addressed by her to her son-in-law, Baron Berkheim, the minister of the interior at Carlsruhe, and in which she modestly enumerates the gifts which qualify her for the mission which, as she says, she believes is intrusted to her.

"It was necessary," exclaims Madame Krudener, "that a woman who had been brought up amidst every luxury and pleasure, should come to tell the poor that she is happy when she sits upon a wooden stool, for the purpose of administering comfort to them. It was necessary that a woman should come, humiliated by her sins and indiscretions, who can acknowledge that she has been the slave and fool of the vanities of the world; a woman not deluded by false knowledge, but who can shame the wisest, by shewing them how she has penetrated into the deepest mysteries, by sighing and weeping at the foot of the cross. It was necessary that a woman should come, a woman of a strong heart, who has tasted of all the enjoyments of the world, in order to be able to declare, even unto kings, that all is vanity, and to overturn the illusions and idols of the saloons of splendour—whilst she blushes when she recollects, that she once attempted to distinguish herself therein, by displaying her portion of wit and her poor talents!"

Banished from Baden, she proceeded to the interior of Switzerland, and in June 1817 she arrived at Lucerne; her familiars, as usual, sounded her praises in the newspapers. They compared her to John the Baptist in the desert. "She gives meat and drink to the soul, the heart, and the belly, (*she speiset und trankt die Gister diersen und die magen*); she is a refuge for every sinner. Dwelling in a wooden cottage, surrounded by a few unostentatious companions, and clothed in a plain blue gown, she is accessible to every one. She speaks with fervour and lofty dignity, exhorting her hearers to the practice of all Christian virtues, and she showers down benedictions upon benedictions." Unfortunately the council of the Canton could not be made to believe in her sanctity, and the police-officers politely accompanied her to Schaffhausen, intimating, that her mission in Switzerland had ended. In the autumn she made a fruitless endeavour to re-enter the federal territory, but her old persecutors, the police-officers, again repulsed her. After a short residence at Freiburg, (Breisgau) she was passed on by the police to Leipzig, through Baden and Wirtemberg, and the other intervening German States. Madame complained of indispation at Leipzig, and she was allowed, to continue there during a month, at the end of which a new escort conducted her to the Prussian dominions, where she arrived, accompanied by one only of her original conductors and followers—a M. Kollner, by birth a Brunswicker.

We will not wrong poor Johanna Southcote, by comparing her to Madame Krudener, still less can Madame be classed with the rapt extatic virgins of the Catholic church, with a St. Bridget or a St. Catherine, a St. Theresa or a Maria d'Agonda. This silly creature is not an honest ignorant enthusiast. Attempting to conceal her selfish passions beneath the mask of religion, vanity alone impels her, and she feeds the poor in her "plain blue gown," solely to attract a throng, because she can now no longer interest the company in a ball-room, by shewing her shapely in a blue shawl, whilst *Miler Merry* plays the fiddle,

Princess of Wales.

In the *Military Register* of the 10th of June, we meet with the following article, which may be interpreted variously in India, where a multitude of reports, that are whispered through the fashionable circle in London, are unknown:

"We have forbore to speak of the painful subject of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, for some time, from motives of decorum, which should always influence public writers, in respect to the Royal Family.

Such strong reports are in respectable circulation, however, that would argue a want of attention did we not state, that some measures have been in contemplation, for some time, on the subject; and which may be probably realized, now that passion is stilled in respect to them, and, from the circumstances of the last three years, not likely to be renewed.

Further we will not say at present, than that a direct heir to the throne is a probable consequence.

In the same Paper, Mr. Scott, the Editor, (not the author of the "Visit to Paris") announces that he has nearly completed a "History of the present Regency of England," which will be published early in the season. Of the scope and pretensions of this Work our readers may perhaps judge from the following extract, from the *Military Register* of the 23rd of June; and we suppose that many, like ourselves, will expect to find in it some novel and perhaps amusing statements, mixed up with an abundance of scandal.

"The *Memoirs pour servir à l'histoire de la Regency of England* to the present time, about to be published by Mr. Scott, will treat in full of every particular, under the following, as well as many other equally interesting and important heads.

The education, early life, and connexions of the Prince Regent with the state of society in England, and of general politics at that period.

His Royal Highness's various relations, public and private, with the ministers of the King, with the party in opposition to them, and with those who governed the manners of the day, particularly in what are called the circles of fashion and the sporting world.

Military services of the Prince, his vain attempts to serve abroad, and the stoppage of his Royal Highness's promotion from 1782. Applications to Parliament on the finances of the Prince.

The married life of the Prince, and his domestic character, with the persons and objects connected with them.

The origin and progress of the question of Regency.

Discussion instituted by Nathaniel Jefferys, concerning the private circumstances of the Prince.

State of politics in England at this period, and their relations with politics of Europe.

Assumption and exercise of the Regency, and their various circumstances.

Military state of the British empire, and its administration, under the Duke of York—Charges before the Commons of England;—their circumstances and proofs.

Retention of the rank of Captain General of the Army by the Prince Regent, on his Royal Highness re-appointing the Duke of York to his command; from which he had retired, on the sense demonstrated by Parliament of the charges against him.

Investigation concerning the Princess of Wales,—its circumstances and results.

Increase of the military force of Great Britain, and alterations in its constitution,—its splendid services and their results.

Peace of Europe, as settled under the auspices of the Regent. Its temporary disruption by the Ex Emperor of the French, and final settlement by his removal to St. Helena.

State of the King—his Majesty's relations and circumstances, and secret history of his private officers.

State of England, political and domestic, at this period, with its various relations, views of society and manners, &c. Some account of the literature of the age.

Present exercise of the Royal dignities, and secret history of the Court.

Circumstances and relations of the remaining branches of the Royal family.

The Work will be composed after the manner of the French *Memoirs* and *Anes*, with abundance of *Anecdote*; and will comprize characteristic notices of every person, male or female, in any way involved under the different heads.

[Harkness.]

New Comets

A new Comet was unexpectedly observed on Saturday night, the 30th of July, in the Northern hemisphere; and is thus described by Mr. H. S. Christie, of the Military Academy at Woolwich:

'I first observed the Comet a few minutes before eleven o'clock, and judge that it came to the meridian about 12. Its elevation above the horizon appeared about 10 degrees, and the sun being at the time nearly 15 degrees below, its distance from the sun cannot much exceed 25 degrees. The night was remarkably light, and the moon covered by clouds, circumstances extremely favorable to the brilliancy of its appearance; and considering this, I should judge that, under more favorable circumstances, its splendour would be equal to that of any Comet upon record—the head viewed with capella (to the east of it) in brilliancy. The length of the tail, which when the Comet was on the meridian, pointed somewhat to the west of the zenith, extended about 15 degrees; and unlike the Comet of 1811, it appeared to proceed immediately from the nucleus. I viewed it for some time through an excellent small reflector, and observed, that the nucleus was much denser than that of the former Comet, and that there was no separation between it and the coma, but that the body became gradually rarer, and in the upper part expanded into the tail; which appearance may arise from a very dense atmosphere surrounding the nucleus, and reaching to the rarer fluid forming the tail, if there be any distinction between the two fluids, as appears to have been the case with the Comet of 1811. I may observe, that in this, as in all other Comets, the appearance to the naked eye is much more striking and brilliant than through a telescope.'

For the subjoined observations, we are indebted to the learned Dr. Burney, of Gosport:

'In the evening of the 3d of July, 1819, from a quarter past nine till a quarter past twelve, we were gratified with the sight of a Comet, with a lucid train, projecting upwards or from the Sun, and nearly in a perpendicular direction. At half-past ten, it was in the N. by W. point, within 10 degrees of the horizon, immediately in the breast of the Lynx, and by the sextant 19½ degrees distant from Capella. At 10h: 40 min. it was 44 deg. from Polaris, and at half-past eleven about 40 deg. from Dabbe, in the back of Ursa Major, when it was due North, and had a slow motion downwards of about 2½ degrees per hour. Viewed through a good achromatic telescope, its body appeared more confused, or had a greater nebulousity, than when seen with the naked eye, perhaps from a thick dewy haze then descending. Though the brilliancy of moonlight was not favourable to observations, yet the nucleus of the Comet appeared of a pale white light, and was sometimes brighter than at others, as was also the tail, which expanded upwards at intervals from 6 deg. to 10 deg. in length by the sextant. From its positions and motion it would appear, that it had passed through the head of the Lynx, between Auriga and Ursa Major, and now advancing towards the head of Gemini; the train had a little inclination Westward, and appeared about 3 deg. in width as its greatest extremity. Its apparent magnitude is nearly similar to the Comet that appeared here at the beginning of September, 1811, but the train is much longer and wider.'

From another Correspondent.—A new Comet was observed on Saturday evening, about nine o'clock, in the N. N. W. I employed an excellent telescope of Dollond's for the purpose. At ten it was about 12 deg. above the horizon, and 28 deg. above the Sun, in the constellation Lynx, near the off fore leg, and about 13 deg. or 14 deg. to the West of Capella. Supposing it stationary it would have been in our zenith at twelve o'clock yesterday. I saw it again last evening, but indistinctly, owing to the interposition of clouds; and from its increased elevation, it is my opinion it has passed its perihelion, and is now receding fast from the Sun. It appears larger than the Comet of 1811.

Leeds July 3.—Between ten and eleven o'clock on Thursday night, a very brilliant Comet was seen by many persons in this town and the surrounding country: the declination was about 40 degrees North; nearly in a line to the West of the right and left shoulder of the Wagoner. The Nucleus was very bright and distinct, with a large brush or tail. Its supposed longitude was 10 or 15 degrees of Cancer. The other parts of the Heavens being cloudy, a more accurate observation could not be made; and the very dense-state of the atmosphere last night prevented its being seen.

Further Remarks.—We suspect that this is the same Comet that was announced in the *Philosophical Magazine* for March, last year. It was discovered on the 26th December, 1817, in the Constellation of the Swan, by M. Blanpain, at Marseilles, and observed by him to the 16th of January last year. Its movement was described by M. Blanpain as very slow, its right ascension increasing only seven minutes in 24 hours, and its declination diminishing from 33 to 35 seconds in 24 hours. M. Blanpain's observations embraced but a very small arc; but from them M. Nicollet deduced a parabolic orbit, and by his observations the Comet would pass its nearest point to the Sun early in March last year. May we not infer then, that this is the same Comet, now on its return from the Sun.

Thraldon of the Press.

The arrivals from abroad lately present us with the following remarkable instances of the state of Thraldon in which the Press is still unwisely attempted to be held by some of the principal Continental Powers. The office of one Journal at Warsaw, has been shut up for complaining of the abuses of the Police under a Constitutional Government; the Editor of another, at Frankfort, has been thrown into prison for presuming to speak freely of the affairs of a foreign State; and the distinguished conductor of a third, the *Isis*, has been degraded from his Professorship, and all his appointments, because he has chosen to prefer independence of opinion to the tinsel and emolument of office.

Warsaw, May 27.—A disagreeable event has disturbed the tranquillity of our capital. On the 16th instant, at the representation of an Opera, a bad Actress, protected by a self-conceited cabal, had the impudence to break her engagement with the Public, who in consequence, silenced her by their disapprobation.

On the following day an Order of the Police was posted up in the corners of the streets, and at the Theatres, conceived in these terms:

'The President of the Municipality and of the Police, of the City of Warsaw, warns the Public, by the order of the Superior Authority, that whoever shall dare to hiss or insult an Actor in any manner whatever, shall be arrested and punished.'

This arbitrary act of the President highly offended the Public. The *Polish Quotidienne*, which till then had not been placed under the Censorship, inserted a severe article on the subject in its subsequent Number, under the head of *Abuses of the Police in a Constitutional State*. The responsible Editors of the *Quotidienne*, Count Bruno Kiciuski and M. Theodore Morawski, were rewarded by the public approbation, and all the distinguished persons in the capital addressed them in Letters of thanks. The Students of the University of Warsaw gave them a splendid dinner;—during the entertainment, the Editors were presented with iron rings, having this inscription—'Grateful Youth to the Editors of the *Quotidienne*.'

As the police regulation of which we have been speaking still continued in force, other citizens, zealous for the constitution, transmitted their complaints for insertion in the *Quotidienne* on the abuses of the police. After two articles of this kind were inserted, the Government ordered that the *Quotidienne* should be placed under the censorship, under the penalty of personal responsibility. But the Editors chose rather to become personally responsible, than to submit to an order evidently contrary to the 16th article of the Constitution, which guarantees the Liberty of the Press. The Government then commanded the Printing-office of the Journal to be shut up, a command which was executed on the night of May, 19. The Editors protested against this additional violation of the Constitution. The whole affair has been referred to the Council of Ministers. After a long discussion, it has transmitted a report to St. Petersburg. The nation waits with impatience the decision of his Majesty the King on this occasion, to know what treatment the defenders of the Constitution will receive, and how those are to be recompensed who have abused their power.

Bamberg, June 22.—The *Gazette* of the City contains to-day the following article, dated from Jena:

'Professor Oeken has received from the Government of Weymar the injunction either of renouncing his place, or giving up the Editorship of the Journal, called the *Isis*. Having signified that he had no answer to make to this order, a decree has immediately declared him dismissed from his place and deprived of his appointments. The Senatus Academicus of Jena exerted itself strenuously to prevent this measure; but its efforts were unavailing. The motive of this extraordinary step on the part of a Government so liberal as that of Weymar, can only be attributed to the influence of Russia and Prussia, and especially of Mr. Chenikow, Russian Minister at Dresden.'

Frankfort, June 29.—Our *soi-disant*-free town has just witnessed a new proof of foreign influence over its administration, and they serve to show those of your countrymen, who feel any interest in the affairs of Germany, that we also have our grievances. The Editor of our *Gazette* having recently published an account of the negotiations which took place between the Austrian Cabinet and the Roman See, copied from the *Bibliothèque Historique*, Prince Metternich, who seems to have received the paper in Italy, immediately sent directions to M. Handell, Austrian Resident and Political Agent to some neighbouring Petty Princes, to require satisfaction, as also the punishment of the Censor.—When the mandate was communicated to the Senate, that body lost no time in ascertaining the real state of the case, by which it appeared that the Censor admitted the article in consequence of its having previously appeared in several other Journals. Mr. Handell was accordingly informed of the circumstance; but persisting in his demand, the Senate, with that degree of pliancy which has so often disgraced its proceedings, caused the Editor to be tried before the Correctional Police, by which conscientious Tribunal he was sent to prison!

British Revenue.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir,

By your paper of yesterday I see that the Revenue during the last quarter consists of the following items.

Income of the Consolidated Fund.....	£10,745,960
War Taxes continued.....	860,974
Annual Taxes to pay of 3,000,000 Exchequer Bill..	1,027,667
	£12,643,591

But as it is necessary for a clear understanding of finance to state both sides of the account, I beg to observe, that the two latter sums are allotted to pay certain items of expence, and there is every appearance that they will not produce more than the estimate, as the great increase of the annual taxes in this quarter arises, as is well known, from the anticipation of the new taxes. On the consolidated Fund there is an actual deficiency of means amounting to 2,303,496l. It is necessary further to state, that in the course of the three last years a large deficiency has accrued on the Consolidated Fund, which under an Act passed in 1817, is made up by an issue of Exchequer Bills at the close of each quarter, upon the credit of which the Bank have during that period advanced the money to pay the dividends. These Exchequer Bills are discharged out of the receipts of the succeeding quarter, and again at the close of the quarter a new issue of Exchequer Bills take place to the Bank to meet fresh demands arising upon each quarter.

The amount of the anticipation of the future Revenue is at the present moment.....£5767,791

There has also been an appropriation of the Public Balance of.....2,637,000

So that it appears, that the Revenue is at the present moment mortgaged to the amount of.....£8,404,791

London, July 1819.

University Intelligence.

Cambridge, July 2.—The Porson Prize of the best translation of a passage from Shakespeare into Greek verse, was on Tuesday last adjudged to Mr. Horatio Waddington, Scholar of Trinity college. The subject was from Coriolanus, Act 5, scene 3, part of Volturnus's speech, beginning with 'Thou know'st great son, the end of war's uncertain;' and ending with 'Let us shame him with our knees.'—Lord Horvey, eldest son of the Earl of Bristol, is admitted Nobleman of Trinity College, in this University.

Oxford, July 3.—Monday, the following Gentlemen were admitted Fellows of St. John's College:—John Joseph Ellis, and Benjamin Holford Manner. Same day, Thomas Arthur Powys, and Edward Turner, were admitted Scholars of the same Society.

Wednesday the election took place at Exeter College, when Josiah Forshall, B. A. of the same College, and Thomas Kinson, of Balliol College, were elected Fellows of that Society.

Wednesday, the following Gentlemen were elected Fellows, of Wadham College; Stephen Hurst Langston, Thomas Griffiths, John Manley, and Peter Gramer Bleacowe. Same day, John Charles James Hoskyns Abrahall, Edward Geogre Simcox William Oxnam, and Matthew Hughes George Buckle, were elected Scholars of the Society.

Thursday, the Rev. John Walker, LL. B. Fellow of New College, was presented by the Warden and Fellows of that Society to the Vicarage of Horechurch, Essex.

Monday, at night, the Rev. Charles Lloyd, B. D. Student of Christ Church, was elected Preacher to the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn.

Thursday, the following were admitted to degrees:

Bachelor in Divinity.—The Rev. Joseph Benson, of Queen's College.

Bachelor in Civil Law.—Rev. Frederick Charles Blackstone, Fellow of New College.

Master of Arts.—Charles Edmund Keene Fellow of All Souls' College. Rev. Thomas Trevelyan Penrose, Fellow of Exeter College. Rev. Bencher Marshall, of Exeter College. Rev. Thomas Fryer Jennings of Wadham College. Rev. Joseph T. Kirkband, of Queen's College. Rev. Harry Lee, Fellow of New College. Rev. Edward Turner, of Balliol College. Rev. William Boyter Young, of St. John's College. Rev. Joseph Mayo, Brazenose College.

Yesterday, the following were admitted to degrees.

Rev. Joseph Benson, Queen's College, was admitted Doctor in Divinity. Rev. James Britton, Christ Church, was admitted Bachelor and Doctor in Divinity. Rev. Robert Broadley, of St. John's College, was admitted Master of Arts.

At a General Ordination held by the Bishop of Norwich, in that city, on Sunday last, the following were ordained;

Deacons.—John Davies, late of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. James Allgood, B. A. St. Mary Hall, Oxford. John Frederick Benwell, B. A. Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

Priests.—Henry Harvey, B. A. Christ Church, Oxford. Watts Wilkinson B. A. Worcester College.

Ecclesiastical Promotions.—Rev. J. D. Churchill, is presented to the Rectory of Erpingham, Norfolk.

On the 2d ultimo, the original Burgher Associate Congregation, Kirkintilloch, gave Mr. John Russell, Preacher, an unanimous call to be their Minister.

On the 17th ultimo, a call was moderated in the Relief Chapel, Dymart, for Mr. James Spence, Preacher, of the Edinburgh Presbytery as assistant and successor to the Rev. W. Billerwell.

Miscellaneous.

Chiltern Hundreds.—The acceptance of the office of Stewardship of this place (without honour or profit) vacates a seat in Parliament; but the notion that it is attended with profit is quite erroneous. Chiltern is a ridge of chalky hills, which crosses the county of Bucks, a little south of the centre, reaching from Tring, in Hertfordshire, to Henly, in the county of Oxford. This district belongs to the Crown, and for time immemorial has given title to the nominal office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds. Of this office, as well as the Manor of East Hundred, in Berks, it is remarkable, that although frequently conferred upon Members of Parliament, it is not productive either in honour or emolument; being granted at the request of any Member of that House, merely to enable him to vacate his seat by the acceptance of a nominal office under the Crown; and on this account it has frequently been granted to three or four different Members in a week.

Newstead Abbey.—This stately and venerable pile (recently purchased by Major Wildman, for the sum of £100,000) has been for nearly three centuries, the principal abode of the ancient and noble house of Byron. It was granted at the dissolution of the monasteries by King Henry VIII. to Sir John Byron, one of the favourites of that Monarch, and son of the brave Sir John, who perished on the bloody field of Bosworth. In the vault under the magnificent Chapel at Newstead, repose the mortal remains of several generations of this illustrious and "time-honoured race," whose descendant, gifted with the most splendid talents that can adorn any man, is now a self-exiled wanderer on a foreign shore, and thus voluntarily despoils himself and his posterity of that glorious patrimony so dearly and so nobly purchased by the valour and virtue of his ancestors. Previous to the noble Lord's departure from England, his extensive estates in Lancashire and Cheshire were brought to the hammer and sold. Horeston, in Derbyshire, now alone remains of all the vast possessions of this illustrious and once numerous family. It was conferred by William the Conqueror upon Hugues de Biron, one of the valiant adventurers who enlisted under his banner. It formerly boasted a strongly fortified castle, where Sir John de Byron, a haughty and powerful Baron, (better known in our old chronicles by the name of "John of Horeston,") maintained his court in a degree of feudal splendour not much inferior to that of his Sovereign. Of the old castle, however, (*sic transit gloria mundi*), not a vestige now remains. The present young Nobleman is not the first of his family who has obtained literary celebrity. His aunt Isabella, Countess of Carlisle, possessed a fine taste for poetry, and was the authoress of "The Fairy's Answer," in reply to Mrs. Greville's Ode to Indifference.

Juvenile Intrepidity.—In the little Commune of Combree, in the Maine and Loire in France, a wolf pursued a sheep, seized it, and was preparing to devour it, when the shepherd, who was quite a youth, rushed forward, and seizing the wolf about the body flung him to the earth. Another wolf came to his assistance, and assailed the shepherd. A young girl who witnessed the conflict, leaving the goats she was keeping, hurried to the scene of action, joined the shepherd, and both of them exerting all their strength and courage, succeeded in rescuing the sheep, and held the wolves until a peasant, armed with a pitchfork, hearing their cries, came and killed the furious animals on the spot.

Errata.

In consequence of some interruptions, which are unnecessary to be here explained, the pages of yesterday abounded with typographical errors, fortunately none of sufficient magnitude to require specifying, but still in sufficient numbers to give an appearance of great carelessness, and to render this explanation necessary.

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